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GENERALIZED SHALIKA MODEL ON $\mathrm{SO}_{4n}(F)$, SYMPLECTIC LINEAR MODEL ON $\mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ AND THETA CORRESPONDENCE

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ABSTRACT. We show that if an irreducible admissible representation of $\mathrm{SO}_{4n}(F)$ has a generalized Shalika model, then its small theta lift to $\mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ has the symplectic linear model, thus answering a question posed by D. Jiang. Here F is a non-archimedean field of characteristic zero.

1. INTRODUCTION

The fundamental results of Arthur led to the classification of the automorphic discrete spectrum of classical groups. The automorphic representations of a classical group are grouped into global (Arthur) packets. Global Arthur packets are formed using local Arthur packets. It is very important to have a way to distinguish representations inside a local packet, being it Arthur or Langlands packet. The characterization of the representations in a packet by models they have turns out to be very important; let us just mention the landmark work of Gan, Gross, Prasad, Waldspurger and others on restriction problems for classical groups and existence of Bessel and Fourier-Jacobi models ([4],[5], etc.). The second use of models for groups over local fields is their application for the determination of poles of the global L-functions. In that way D. Jiang introduced the generalized Shalika model for the split group $\mathrm{SO}_{4n}(F)$, where F is a local non-archimedean field of characteristic zero. In more detail, Jiang introduced this model in [10] with the Langlands-Shahidi method to characterize irreducible automorphic cuspidal representations π of GL_{2n} whose global L-function $L(s, \pi, \Lambda^2)$ has a pole for $s = 1$. Moreover, Jiang formulated conjectures about the characterizations of local Arthur packets containing a member having a non-zero generalized Shalika model (cf. the fourth section of [9]); these conjectures can be viewed as a specific case of on-going research into spherical varieties (cf. [13]).

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Jiang also observed the following: let σ be an irreducible cuspidal symplectic representation of $\mathrm{GL}_{2n}(F)$, where F is a non-archimedean field of characteristic zero. If we induce parabolically from the representation σ twisted by $1/2$ to a representation of $\mathrm{SO}_{4n}(F)$, we get a reducible representation whose Langlands quotient has a generalized Shalika model. Similarly, if we induce from σ (twisted by $1/2$) parabolically to $\mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)$, the representation is reducible, and its Langlands quotient has a non-zero symplectic linear model. It turns out that these two Langlands quotients are related through theta correspondence. This fact fits nicely into interpretation of symplecticity of representations of $\mathrm{GL}_{2n}(F)$ in terms of various functorialities and models existing on members of a dual pair $(\mathrm{O}_{4n}(F), \mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F))$; this is nicely explained in [8], p. 541.

In this note, we answer a question of Jiang posed in [8], p. 542. Namely, as we mentioned above, in the specific cases of induction from an irreducible supercuspidal symplectic representation of $\mathrm{GL}_{2n}(F)$, the corresponding Langlands quotients, which have a non-zero generalized Shalika model, and a non-zero symplectic linear model, respectively, are related through the theta correspondence. We prove that this feature occurs generally; i.e., if an irreducible smooth representation of $\mathrm{SO}_{4n}(F)$ has a non-zero generalized Shalika model, then its small theta lift to $\mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ is non-zero and has a non-zero symplectic linear model. This result suggests that the functorialities mentioned in the preceding paragraph (cf. [8], p. 541) can be generalized in an appropriate setting, raising further questions about Gelfand-Graev models and Fourier-Jacobi models of the representations of $\mathrm{SO}_{4n}(F)$ and $\mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)$.

Our proof is based on a direct calculation of a twisted Jacquet module of the Weil representation (for a fixed additive character), and not on the more thorough study of the properties of representations having generalized Shalika or symplectic linear model. We adopted the latter approach in a toy example where we worked out the case of $n = 1$ ([3]). Here a slight disambiguation is needed (as we explain in the next subsection), since actually $\mathrm{O}_{4n}(F)$ and $\mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ occur as a dual reductive pair, so we need to extend this irreducible representation of $\mathrm{SO}_{4n}(F)$ to an irreducible representation of $\mathrm{O}_{4n}(F)$.

1.1. Notation and Preliminaries. Let F be a non-archimedean field of characteristic zero. We use Howe duality conjecture, which is now proved for any residual characteristic (cf. [6]), so we do not need any additional assumptions on residual characteristic. We fix a non-trivial additive character $\psi : F \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$.

Let

$$J_n := \begin{pmatrix} & & & 1 \\ & & 1 & \\ & \ddots & & \\ 1 & & & \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{GL}_n(F).$$

We realize the F -points of (split) special orthogonal group O_{4n} as

$$O_{4n}(F) = \{A \in GL_{4n}(F) \mid A^t J_{4n} A = J_{4n}, \}$$

and $SO_{4n}(F)$ is realized a subgroup of $O_{4n}(F)$ consisting of matrices of determinant 1. We fix the maximal diagonal torus T and the Borel subgroup B of upper triangular matrices in $SO_{4n}(F)$. We let $P = MN$ be a standard maximal parabolic subgroup of $SO_{4n}(F)$, whose Levi subgroup M is isomorphic to $GL_{2n}(F)$.

It is embedded via

$$\iota : GL_{2n}(F) \hookrightarrow SO_{4n}(F), \quad g \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} g & 0 \\ 0 & J_{2n} g^{-t} J_{2n} \end{pmatrix}$$

and the F -points of the unipotent radical N of P are given by all matrices

$$y(X) = \begin{pmatrix} I_{2n} & X \\ 0 & I_{2n} \end{pmatrix},$$

such that $X^t = -J_{2n} X J_{2n}$. We refer to P as the Siegel subgroup. The subgroup $\mathcal{H} \subset P(F)$ generated by all $\iota(g)$ for $g \in Sp_{2n}(F)$ and all $y \in N(F)$ is called the *generalized Shalika subgroup* of $SO_{4n}(F)$. Here $Sp_{2n}(F)$ is the symplectic group realized as

$$Sp_{2n}(F) = \left\{ A \in GL_{2n}(F) \mid A^t \begin{bmatrix} 0 & J_n \\ -J_n & 0 \end{bmatrix} A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & J_n \\ -J_n & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

We consider ψ to be a character of N by

$$\psi(y(X)) = \psi \left(\text{tr} \left(\begin{pmatrix} -I_n & 0 \\ 0 & I_n \end{pmatrix} X \right) \right)$$

and then we extend it to a character $\psi_{\mathcal{H}}$ of \mathcal{H} by demanding it is trivial on $\iota(Sp_{2n}(F))$ (this is well defined because it is easily checked that \mathcal{H} is the stabilizer of a character ψ in P).

DEFINITION 1.1. *An irreducible admissible representation π of $SO_{4n}(F)$ is said to have a non-zero generalized Shalika model if*

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}}(\pi, \psi_{\mathcal{H}}) \neq 0.$$

The group $Sp_{2n}(F) \times Sp_{2n}(F)$ injects into $Sp_{4n}(F)$ via

$$(1.1) \quad \left(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ c_1 & d_1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} a & & & b \\ & a_1 & b_1 & \\ & c_1 & d_1 & \\ c & & & d \end{pmatrix}.$$

Here $a, b, c, d, a_1, b_1, c_1, d_1$ are $n \times n$ matrices.

DEFINITION 1.2. *An irreducible admissible representation π on $\mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ has a symplectic linear model if*

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F)}(\pi, 1_{\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F)}) \neq 0.$$

Since we need representations of the full orthogonal group to enter the theta correspondence, we recall the following well-known criterion. Let $\epsilon \in \mathrm{O}_{2n}(F)$ be the element

$$\epsilon = \begin{pmatrix} I_{n-1} & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & I_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

For an irreducible admissible representation τ of $\mathrm{SO}_{2n}(F)$, we denote by τ^ϵ representation of $\mathrm{SO}_{2n}(F)$ on the same space, defined by $\tau^\epsilon(g) = \tau(\epsilon g \epsilon^{-1})$. We can pass between irreducible admissible representations of $\mathrm{O}_{2n}(F)$ and $\mathrm{SO}_{2n}(F)$ as follows:

LEMMA 1.3 (cf.[12] 3.II.5, Lemme).

1. *Let π be an irreducible admissible representation of $\mathrm{O}_{2n}(F)$. Then $\pi|_{\mathrm{SO}_{2n}(F)}$ is irreducible if and only if $\pi \not\cong \pi \otimes \det$.*
2. *Let τ be an irreducible admissible representation of $\mathrm{SO}_{2n}(F)$. Then either*
 - (A) *$\tau \not\cong \tau^\epsilon$; then $\mathrm{Ind}_{\mathrm{SO}_{2n}(F)}^{\mathrm{O}_{2n}(F)}(\tau) =: \pi$ is irreducible and satisfies $\pi = \pi \otimes \det$, or*
 - (B) *$\tau \cong \tau^\epsilon$; then $\mathrm{Ind}_{\mathrm{SO}_{2n}(F)}^{\mathrm{O}_{2n}(F)}(\tau)$ is reducible and the direct sum of two non-equivalent irreducible representations π and $\pi \otimes \det$.*

We use this lemma to adapt the theta correspondence to representations of $\mathrm{SO}_{2n}(F)$. Let $\omega_{m,k}$ denote the Weil representation (with respect to an additive character ψ') of a dual pair consisting of the split orthogonal group $\mathrm{O}(V)(F)$ where dimension of V is $2m$ and of the symplectic group $\mathrm{Sp}(W)$ where the dimension of W is $2k$. The maximal quotient of $\omega_{m,k}$ on which $\mathrm{O}(V)(F) = \mathrm{O}_{2m}(F)$ acts as a multiple of an irreducible representation π decomposes as $\pi \otimes \Theta(\pi, k)$, where $\Theta(\pi, k)$ is a finite-length $\mathrm{Sp}_{2k}(F)$ -module. This module has the unique irreducible quotient (Howe conjecture) which we denote by $\theta(\pi, k)$. We analogously define an irreducible $\mathrm{Sp}_{2k}(F)$ -module $\theta(\tau, k)$ for an irreducible representation τ of $\mathrm{SO}_{2m}(F)$. We have

$$(1.2) \quad \theta(\tau, k) \cong \theta(\pi, k) \text{ if (A)}$$

$$\theta(\tau, k) := \theta(\pi, k) \oplus \theta(\pi \otimes \det, k) \text{ if (B)}.$$

In the remainder of this paper, we are concerned with the theta lifts of irreducible representations of $\mathrm{SO}_{4n}(F)$ to irreducible representations of $\mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)$,

so we are always dealing with the Weil representation $\omega_{2n,2n}$ so we denote $\theta(\tau, 2n)$ by $\theta(\tau)$.

We retain the notation from Lemma 1.3. Assume that τ is in irreducible representation of $\mathrm{SO}_{4n}(F)$ such that it satisfies condition (A) from Lemma 1.3 and that it has a non-zero generalized Shalika functional, say λ . Then, $\pi|_{\mathrm{SO}_{4n}(F)} = \tau \oplus \tau^\epsilon$ and we can define a generalized Shalika functional on the representation π by prescribing that it is equal to λ on τ and zero on τ^ϵ . If τ with a non-zero generalized Shalika model satisfies (B) then the situation is even more straightforward since then $\pi|_{\mathrm{SO}_{4n}(F)} = \tau$. So, we may conclude that we can always extend generalized Shalika functional from irreducible representation of $\mathrm{SO}_{4n}(F)$ to an irreducible representation of $\mathrm{O}_{4n}(F)$ in the sense of Lemma 1.3.

We note that in (very limited number) of explicitly known representations τ with the non-zero generalized Shalika models ([8],[10],[3]), we always had in these examples the situation (A). We know that the following holds ([14]):

THEOREM 1.4. *Assume that σ is an irreducible admissible representation of the split $\mathrm{O}_{2m}(F)$. Then the following holds:*

$$n(\sigma) + n(\sigma \otimes \det) = 2m.$$

Here $n(\sigma)$ denotes the rank of the first non-zero occurrence of the representation σ in theta correspondence.

Because of that, if τ is irreducible representation of $\mathrm{SO}_{4n}(F)$ in situation (A), we have that $n(\pi) = 2n$ and $\theta(\tau, 2n) = \theta(\pi, 2n) \neq 0$. We denote $\theta'(\tau) = \theta(\tau, 2n)$.

If τ is in situation (B), at least one of the representations π , $\pi \otimes \det$ has a non-zero theta lift to the rank $2n$. Now, we denote by $\theta'(\tau)$ one of the non-zero lifts $\theta(\pi, 2n)$ or $\theta(\pi \otimes \det, 2n)$ (and both π and $\pi \otimes \det$ have a non-zero generalized Shalika model).

We use ind to denote the compact induction, and Ind to denote the non-compact induction. By \twoheadrightarrow we denote a surjective mapping. From now on, we study representations of groups $\mathrm{SO}_{4n}(F)$ and $\mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ for $n \geq 2$, since $n = 1$ case is resolved in [3].

2.

We continue to assume that (π, V) is an irreducible representation of $\mathrm{O}_{4n}(F)$ with a non-zero generalized Shalika model such that $\theta(\pi) \neq 0$. We want to express a property of having non-zero generalized Shalika model in terms of twisted Jacquet modules. We continue to use the notation from the previous section. We form a subspace

$$V_\psi(N) := \mathrm{span}\{\pi(n)v - \psi(n)v : v \in V, n \in N\},$$

where N is the unipotent radical of the Siegel standard parabolic subgroup of $\mathrm{SO}_{4n}(F)$. Then, it is straightforward that the twisted Jacquet module $R_{\mathcal{H},\psi}(\pi) := V/V_\psi(N)$ is a $\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F)$ -module, since, by definition, $\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F) \subset \mathrm{GL}_{2n} \cong M$ is a stabilizer of a character ψ of N . Now, the existence of the non-zero generalized Shalika model on π is equivalent to the fact that $R_{\mathcal{H},\psi}(\pi)$, as a $\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F)$ -module, has the trivial quotient, i.e., there exists a non-zero functional λ on $R_{\mathcal{H},\psi}(\pi)$ satisfying

$$\lambda(\pi(s)v + V_\psi(N)) = \lambda(v + V_\psi(N)).$$

2.1. Calculation of $R_{\mathcal{H},\psi}(\omega_{2n,2n})$. Recall that we view $\omega_{2n,2n}$ as a representation of $\mathrm{O}_{4n}(F) \times \mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)$. The above discussion motivates us to examine $R_{\mathcal{H},\psi}(\omega_{2n,2n})$ more thoroughly. This is obviously an $\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ -module. Note that we have a non-trivial additive character ψ appearing in the definition of the generalized Shalika model; assume that an additive character $\psi_a(x) := \psi(ax)$, where $a \in F^*$, enters the definition of theta correspondence (we do not emphasize ψ_a in the notation of $\omega_{2n,2n}$). A general description of the twisted Jacquet modules of this kind is given in ([12], pp. 72, 73). We further elaborate on this description which is given not necessarily for the Weil representation, but in the more general context.

We study the Schroedinger model of the Weil representation $\omega_{2n,2n}$ defined in the following way: let $V = V'_{2n} \oplus V''_{2n}$ be a complete polarization of the quadratic space V on which $\mathrm{O}_{4n}(F)$ acts. Let W be $4n$ -dimensional skew-symmetric space on which $\mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ acts. We denote by $\mathbf{W} = V \otimes W = V'_{2n} \otimes W \oplus V''_{2n} \otimes W$. Then, the Schroedinger model of $\omega_{2n,2n}$ is realized on the Schwartz space $S(V'_{2n} \otimes W)$. Sometimes we use an isomorphism $V'_{2n} \otimes W \cong W^{2n}$, so that given a basis $\{e_1, \dots, e_{2n}\}$ of an isotropic space V'_{2n} we have

$$e_1 \otimes w_1 + \dots + e_{2n} \otimes w_{2n} \mapsto (w_1, \dots, w_{2n}).$$

To be able to directly apply formulas for the Weil representation given in ([11], p. 38) we take a little bit different matrix realization of $\mathrm{O}_{4n}(F)$ (isomorphic to ours defined above) where in the definition of $\mathrm{O}_{4n}(F)$ the symmetric form is defined not by using the matrix J_{4n} but the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & I_{2n} \\ I_{2n} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Then,

$$N = \left\{ n(S) = \begin{bmatrix} I_{2n} & S \\ 0 & I_{2n} \end{bmatrix} : S^t = -S \right\}.$$

Note that then the action of N in $\omega_{2n,2n}$ is given by the homothety ([11], p. 38)

$$\omega_{2n,2n}(n(S), 1)\phi(w) = \psi_a\left(\frac{1}{2}\mathrm{tr}(\langle w, w \rangle S)\right)\phi(w),$$

where $w = (w_1, \dots, w_{2n}) \in W^{2n}$, $\phi \in S(W^{2n})$. Here $\langle x, x \rangle$ denotes $2n \times 2n$ skew-symmetric matrix whose (i, j) -entry is $\langle w_i, w_j \rangle$. We examine (we adopt

the notation of [12], p. 72)

$$\Omega(\psi) = \left\{ w \in W^{2n} : \psi_a\left(\frac{1}{2}\text{tr}(\langle w, w \rangle S)\right) = \psi_{\mathcal{H}}(S) = \psi\left(\text{tr}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & I_n \\ -I_n & 0 \end{bmatrix} S\right)\right) \right\},$$

where the action of the Shalika character is adjusted because of the modified definition of N . By changing $a \mapsto a^{-1}$, we get the condition

$$\Omega(\psi) = \left\{ w \in W^{2n} : \psi\left(\text{tr}\left(S\left(\frac{1}{2}(\langle w, w \rangle - a \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I_n \\ -I_n & 0 \end{bmatrix})\right)\right)\right) = 1, \right. \\ \left. \forall S^t = -S \in M_n(F) \right\}.$$

By Lemma on p. 73 of [12], the restriction on $\Omega(\psi)$ gives the isomorphism of $R_{\mathcal{H},\psi}(\omega_{2n,2n})$ with the action of $\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ on $S(\Omega(\psi))$. Now we examine this action more thoroughly.

We can get rid of ψ in the above definition of $\Omega(\psi)$. We see that in the following calculation. We define an skew-symmetric matrix $A := \frac{1}{2}\langle w, w \rangle - a \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I_n \\ -I_n & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. We put $A = \begin{bmatrix} x & b \\ -b^t & d \end{bmatrix}$, where $x^t = -x, d^t = -d$ and $S = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ -b_1^t & d_1 \end{bmatrix}$ with $a_1^t = -a_1, d_1^t = -d_1$. The condition becomes

$$\psi(\text{tr}(a_1 x - b_1 b^t - b_1^t b + d_1 d)) = 1,$$

for all $\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ -b_1^t & d_1 \end{bmatrix}$. We take $a_1 = d_1 = 0$ and $b_1 = \lambda e_{i,j}$, where $e_{i,j}$ is a $n \times n$ matrix whose entries are all zero except the entry (i, j) which is 1. We get that $\psi(2\lambda b_{i,j}) = 1$, for all $\lambda \in F^*$. Since ψ is non-trivial, we get that $b_{i,j} = 0$. This holds for every (i, j) so that $b = 0$. Since $n \geq 2$, we can take $a_1 = d_1 = \lambda e_{i,j} - \lambda e_{j,i}$, for some $i \neq j$. Then, the condition becomes $\psi(2\lambda(x + d)_{j,i}) = 1, \forall \lambda \in F^*$. We get that $(x + d)_{j,i} = 0$, for all $j \neq i$. We get that $x + d = 0$. If we take $a_1 = -d_1 = \lambda e_{i,j} - \lambda e_{j,i}$, for some $i \neq j$, we analogously get $(x - d)_{j,i} = 0$ and then we get $x = d = 0$. Thus,

$$A = \frac{1}{2}\langle w, w \rangle - a \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I_n \\ -I_n & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0.$$

Thus,

$$\Omega(\psi) = \left\{ w \in W^{2n} : \frac{1}{2}\langle w, w \rangle - a \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I_n \\ -I_n & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \right\}.$$

Recall that the action of $\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ on $w = e_1 \otimes w_1 + \cdots e_{2n} \otimes w_{2n}$ is given as follows: for $(g_1, g_2) \in \text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ we have

$$(g_1, g_2)(e_1 \otimes w_1 + \cdots e_{2n} \otimes w_{2n}) = g_1 e_1 \otimes g_2 w_1 + \cdots + g_1 e_{2n} \otimes g_2 w_{2n}.$$

We put $g_1 e_i = \sum_{l=1}^{2n} a_{l,i} e_l$, $i = 1, \dots, 2n$. So we get

$$(2.1) \quad (g_1, g_2)(e_1 \otimes w_1 + \dots + e_{2n} \otimes w_{2n}) = e_1 \otimes \left(\sum_{i=1}^{2n} a_{1,i} g_2 w_i \right) + \dots + e_{2n} \otimes \left(\sum_{i=1}^{2n} a_{2n,i} g_2 w_i \right).$$

We denote $w'_j = \sum_{i=1}^{2n} a_{j,i} g_2 w_i$. Now, it is a straightforward that

$$(2.2) \quad \langle w'_i, w'_j \rangle = \langle w_i, w_j \rangle, \forall i, j$$

(we use that $g_1 \in \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F)$, where we now realize $\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F)$ as

$$\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F) = \left\{ g_1 \in \mathrm{GL}_{2n}(F) : g_1^t \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I_n \\ -I_n & 0 \end{bmatrix} g_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I_n \\ -I_n & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

This is, of course, what we knew in advance and it just means that the action of $\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ preserves $\Omega(\psi)$.

We want to analyze the orbits of this action.

LEMMA 2.1. *The action of $\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ on $\Omega(\psi)$ is transitive.*

PROOF. Note that for $w = e_1 \otimes w_1 + \dots + e_{2n} \otimes w_{2n} = (w_1, \dots, w_{2n}) \in \Omega(\psi)$ the defining relation of $\Omega(\psi)$ guarantees that the set $\{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_{2n}\}$ is linearly independent (these vectors form a symplectic basis (up to scalar) of $2n$ -dimensional non-degenerate subspace of W). An element $g_2 \in \mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ turns $\mathrm{span}\{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_{2n}\}$ into another non-degenerate $2n$ -dimensional subspace of W with a (up to scalar) symplectic basis $\{g_2 w_1, \dots, g_2 w_{2n}\}$, and then g_1 acts on the $\{g_2 w_1, \dots, g_2 w_{2n}\}$ by turning it into another basis of the same space.

Let $w = (w_1, \dots, w_{2n})$, $w' = (w'_1, \dots, w'_{2n}) \in \Omega(\psi)$ and denote

$$V_1 = \mathrm{span}\{w_1, \dots, w_{2n}\} \text{ and } V_2 = \mathrm{span}\{w'_1, \dots, w'_{2n}\}.$$

We define $f : V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ with $f(w_i) = w'_i$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, 2n$. It is obvious that f is an isometry. By the Witt's theorem, there exists an isometry on W (thus an element $g_2 \in \mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)$) extending f . This means that $(1, g_2)w = w'$.

□

We fix $w_0 = (w_1, \dots, w_{2n})$ in $\Omega(\psi)$ and let $G_1 \subset \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ be the stabilizer of that point. By the known results (cf. [12], p.73), since there is only one orbit for this action on $\Omega(\psi)$, we have

$$(2.3) \quad R_{\mathcal{H}, \psi}(\omega_{2n, 2n}) \cong \mathrm{ind}_{G_1}^{\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)} \omega_{w_0}.$$

Here ω_{w_0} is a representation of $\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ satisfying

$$(\omega_{2n, 2n})(g_1, g_2)f(w_0) = \omega_{w_0}(g_1, g_2)f(w_0(g_1, g_2)).$$

Since ω_{w_0} is a character, it must be equal to 1. Indeed, when we check the formulas from ([11], p. 38) we get

$$(\omega_{2n,2n})(g_1, 1)f(w_0) = f(g_1^t e_1 \otimes w_1 + \cdots + g_2^t e_{2n} \otimes w_{2n}),$$

and

$$(\omega_{2n,2n})(1, g_2)f(w_0) = f(e_1 \otimes g_2^{-1} w_1 + \cdots + e_{2n} \otimes g_2^{-1} w_{2n}).$$

LEMMA 2.2. *Let G_1 be the stabilizer of w_0 with respect to $\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ action given by (2.1). Then,*

$$G_1 \cong \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F)$$

given with

$$(g_1, g_2) \mapsto (g_1^{-t}, (g_1, g_2)),$$

where (g_1, g_2) from the right hand side belongs to $\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F) \subset \mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)$, and where W is decomposed as a orthogonal direct sum of non-degenerate symplectic spaces of dimensions $2n$ and each copy of $\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F)$ is the symplectic group of the corresponding subspace.

PROOF. According to the interpretation of this action given in the proof of Lemma 2.1, for $(g_1, g_2) \in \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ to be in G_1 , it is needed that, for $V_1 := \mathrm{span}\{w_1, \dots, w_{2n}\}$, we have $g_2(V_1) = V_1$. Since V_1 is non degenerate, we have the orthogonal direct decomposition

$$W = V_1 \oplus V_1^\perp,$$

where V_1^\perp denotes the orthogonal complement of V_1 . Now, we immediately have $g_2(V_1^\perp) = V_1^\perp$ and $g_2 \mapsto (g_2|_{V_1}, g_2|_{V_1^\perp})$ is injective. Note that $g_2|_{V_1}$ and $g_2|_{V_1^\perp}$ belong to the symplectic groups of V_1 and V_1^\perp , respectively. Then, for g_1 such that $(g_1, g_2) \in G_1$ we must have (from (2.1)) that $g_1 = (g_2|_{V_1})^{-t}$. \square

Note that a function f from $\mathrm{ind}_{G_1}^{\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)} 1 = \mathrm{ind}_{\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F)}^{\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)} 1$ satisfies

$$f(g_1'^{-t}, (g_1', g_2'))(\alpha, \beta) = f((\alpha, \beta)),$$

for all $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ and $(g_1'^{-t}, (g_1', g_2')) \in \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)$. f is also smooth and compactly supported in $\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ modulo G_1 . Note that this means that $f((\alpha, \beta)) = f(1, (\alpha^t, 1)\beta)$, so that f is completely determined by its restriction to $\mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)$. We define

$$\phi_f(\beta) = f(1, \beta).$$

We also note that $\phi_f : \mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is left $\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F)$ -invariant with respect to the second copy of $\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F)$. We get that

$$f \mapsto \phi_f$$

is a bijection from $\text{ind}_{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{4n}(F)}^{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{4n}(F)} 1$ to $\text{ind}_{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F)}^{\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)} 1$ (we easily get that ϕ_f is smooth and compactly supported modulo the second copy of $\text{Sp}_{2n}(F)$). The action of $\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ on $\text{ind}_{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{2n}(F)}^{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{4n}(F)} 1$ becomes

$$(2.4) \quad R(g_1, g_2)\phi(\beta) = \phi((g_1^t, 1)\beta g_2)$$

on $\text{ind}_{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F)}^{\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)} 1$. We have proved

PROPOSITION 2.3. *$R_{\mathcal{H}, \psi}(\omega_{2n, 2n})$ is, as a $\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ module, isomorphic to $\text{ind}_{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F)}^{\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)} 1$ with the action of $\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ given by (2.4).*

Note that the first copy of $\text{Sp}_{2n}(F)$ acts as the left translation; we denote this action by λ .

Now we want to analyze the biggest quotient of $\text{ind}_{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F)}^{\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)} 1$ on which $\text{Sp}_{2n}(F)$ (through λ) acts trivially. To that end, we define

$$S' = \text{span}\{\lambda(g_2)\phi - \phi : g_2 \in \text{Sp}_{2n}(F), \phi \in \text{ind}_{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F)}^{\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)} 1\}.$$

Obviously, $\text{ind}_{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F)}^{\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)} 1/S'$ is that quotient; we consider it as a $\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ -module.

THEOREM 2.4. *There is an isomorphism of $\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ -modules:*

$$\text{ind}_{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F)}^{\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)} 1/S' \cong \text{ind}_{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{2n}(F)}^{\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)} 1.$$

PROOF. We denote

$$T(\phi)(g) = \int_{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F)} \phi((x, 1)g) dx.$$

For $\phi \in \text{ind}_{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F)}^{\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)} 1$ the integral on the right hand side converges. Indeed, fix $g \in \text{Sp}_{4n}(F)$. We know that there exist a compact set $C_1 \subset \text{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ such that $\text{supp} \phi \subset (\{1\} \times \text{Sp}_{2n}(F))C_1$. Assume that $\phi((x, 1)g) \neq 0$, which means that $(x, 1) \in (\{1\} \times \text{Sp}_{2n}(F))C_1 g^{-1}$. We denote $C'_1 := C_1 g^{-1}$. Note that $C'_1 \cap \text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{2n}(F)$ is a compact set in $\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{2n}(F)$. We denote by p_i , $i = 1, 2$ the projections from $\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{2n}(F)$ to the first and the second copy of $\text{Sp}_{2n}(F)$. This means that

$$(x, 1) \in (\{1\} \times \text{Sp}_{2n}(F))(p_1(C'_1) \times p_2(C'_1)) = p_1(C'_1) \times \text{Sp}_{2n}(F).$$

This means that $x \in p_1(C'_1)$, which is a compact set in (the first copy of) $\text{Sp}_{2n}(F)$. Thus, $x \mapsto \phi((x, 1)g)$ is a smooth function with the compact support in $\text{Sp}_{2n}(F)$. Thus, $T(\phi)$ is well defined function on $\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)$. Also, it is smooth. Again, if C_1 denotes the compact set in $\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ related to the support of ϕ as above, then it is easy to see that $\text{supp} T(\phi) \subset (\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{2n}(F))C_1$. Also, it is immediate that the following holds

$$T(\phi)((g_1, g_2)g) = T(\phi)(g), \forall (g_1, g_2) \in \text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{2n}(F), g \in \text{Sp}_{4n}(F),$$

and

$$T(R(g)\phi) = R(g)T(\phi).$$

Therefore, T is $\mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ -intertwining operator between $\mathrm{ind}_{\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F)}^{\mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)} 1$ and $\mathrm{ind}_{\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F)}^{\mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)} 1$. We immediately see that $T|_{S'} = 0$.

We now prove the surjectivity of the operator T . We use ([1], cf. [2], p. 27) to introduce the mapping

$$P_{\delta_1} : C_c^\infty(\mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)) \rightarrow \mathrm{ind}_{\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F)}^{\mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)} 1$$

given by

$$P_{\delta_1}(f)(g) = \int_{\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F)} f((1, x)g) dx.$$

It is known that P_{δ_1} is surjective ([2], p. 27). Analogously we define a (surjective) mapping

$$P_{\delta_2} : C_c^\infty(\mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)) \rightarrow \mathrm{ind}_{\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F)}^{\mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)} 1$$

given by

$$P_{\delta_2}(f)(g) = \int_{\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F)} f((x, y)g) dx dy.$$

We immediately see that

$$\begin{aligned} (2.5) \quad P_{\delta_2}(f)(g) &= \int_{\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F)} P_{\delta_1}(\lambda(x^t)f)(g) dx = \int_{\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F)} \lambda(x^t) P_{\delta_1}(f)(g) dx \\ &= T(P_{\delta_1}(f))(g). \end{aligned}$$

Thus, $P_{\delta_2}(f) = T(P_{\delta_1}(f))$ and T is surjective.

Now we prove that $\mathrm{Ker} T = S'$. Assume that $\phi \in \mathrm{Ker} T$. Then, there exists $f \in C_c^\infty(\mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F))$ such that $\phi = P_{\delta_1}(f)$. Thus, $T(\phi) = P_{\delta_2}(f) = 0$. There exist an open compact subgroup K of $\mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)$, $g_1, \dots, g_m \in \mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ and $c_1, \dots, c_m \in \mathbb{C}$ such that

$$f = \sum_{i=1}^m c_i \chi_{Kg_i}.$$

Here we assume that for $i \neq j$ $Kg_i \cap Kg_j = \emptyset$ and χ_{Kg_i} denotes the characteristic function on the right coset Kg_i . We examine the first equation in (2.5). The integrating function,

$$x \mapsto P_{\delta_1}((x, 1)g) = \sum_{i=1}^m c_i \mu_{\{1\} \times \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F)}((x^{-1}, 1)Kg_i g^{-1} \cap \{1\} \times \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F))$$

is locally (uniformly) constant. Here $\mu_{\{1\} \times \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F)}$ denotes a Haar measure on $\{1\} \times \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F)$. Indeed, if we denote by $K_0 := K \cap \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \{1\}$, which is

compact and open in $\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \{1\}$, we see that the function

$$x \mapsto \sum_{i=1}^m c_i \mu_{\{1\} \times \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F)}((x^{-1}, 1) K g_i g^{-1} \cap \{1\} \times \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F))$$

is a constant on cosets $K_0 \setminus \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \{1\}$. Also, we effectively integrate in (2.5) over a compact set. We integrate over a finite set of different cosets of $K_0 \setminus \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \{1\}$. Thus, there exist $x_1, \dots, x_l \in \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \{1\}$ such that

$$0 = \sum_{j=1}^l \int_{K_0 x_j} (\lambda(x^t) P_{\delta_1}(f))(g) dx = \mu_{\{1\} \times \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F)}(K_0) \sum_{j=1}^l P_{\delta_1}(f)((x_j, 1)g),$$

for every $g \in \mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)$. This means

$$\lambda(x_1^t) P_{\delta_1}(f) = - \sum_{j=2}^l \lambda(x_j^t) P_{\delta_1}(f),$$

so that

$$P_{\delta_1}(f) = - \sum_{j=2}^l \lambda(x_1^{-t} x_j^t) P_{\delta_1}(f).$$

This means

$$P_{\delta_1}(f) = \phi = - \frac{1}{l} \sum_{j=2}^l (\lambda(x_1^{-t} x_j^t) \phi - \phi),$$

and this means that $\mathrm{Ker} T = S'$. \square

2.2. Conclusion. We continue to assume that π is an irreducible representation of $\mathrm{O}_{4n}(F)$ with a non-zero Shalika model such that $\theta(\pi) \neq 0$ is its (irreducible) small theta lift. We thus have

$$\omega_{2n, 2n} \twoheadrightarrow \pi \otimes \theta(\pi),$$

and, since taking a twisted Jacquet module is exact, we have

$$R_{\mathcal{H}, \psi}(\omega_{2n, 2n}) \twoheadrightarrow R_{\mathcal{H}, \psi}(\pi) \otimes \theta(\pi).$$

Since we assumed that π has a non-zero Shalika model, there is a surjective $\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ intertwining

$$R_{\mathcal{H}, \psi}(\omega_{2n, 2n}) \twoheadrightarrow 1_{\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F)} \otimes \theta(\pi).$$

From Theorem 2.4 it follows that there is an epimorphism

$$\mathrm{ind}_{\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F)}^{\mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)} 1 \twoheadrightarrow \theta(\pi).$$

Taking the smooth adjoint of an epimorphism above, we get that

$$\mathrm{Hom}(\widetilde{\theta(\pi)}, \mathrm{Ind}_{\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(F)}^{\mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)} 1) \neq 0,$$

since $\widetilde{\text{ind}_{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{2n}(F)}^{\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)} 1} \cong \text{Ind}_{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{2n}(F)}^{\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)} 1$. This is equivalent to the fact that the representation $\widetilde{\theta(\pi)}$ of $\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ has a non-zero symplectic linear model. But if $\theta(\pi)$ has this model, the representation $\theta(\pi)$ also has it (cf. the proof of Theorem 17 of [7]) and we have proved the following theorem.

THEOREM 2.5. *Assume τ is an irreducible smooth representation of $\text{SO}_{4n}(F)$ having a non-zero generalized Shalika model. Then, the irreducible non-zero representation $\theta'(\tau)$ (the small theta lift of τ , as explained in Introduction) has a non-zero symplectic linear model.*

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**Generalizirani Shalikin model na $\mathrm{SO}_{4n}(F)$, simplektički linearni
model na $\mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ i theta korespodencija**

Marcela Hanzer

SAŽETAK. Pokazujemo da ako ireducibilna dopustiva reprezentacija grupe $\mathrm{SO}_{4n}(F)$ ima generalizirani Shalikin model, tada njezin mali theta lift na $\mathrm{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ ima simplektički linearni model i time odgovaramo na pitanje koje je postavio D. Jiang. Ovdje je F nearhimedsko lokalno polje karakteristike nula.

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